





## European News.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, July 5.—The 4th was celebrated by Americans at Lougham's hotel. A large number of prominent Englishmen were present on the occasion. The greatest cordiality prevailed.

The day was also celebrated by Americans in Berlin and Stuttgart.

PARIS, July 5.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the discussion of the budget was continued by M. Jules Favre. He said France and the neighbouring powers desire peace, and the Government of the Emperor must decide whether its policy should be for peace or war.

Minister Rober replied that on this Finance question the attack of the Opposition, which he characterized as an attempt against the empire, was weak, and worthy only of scorn. A strong arm, he declared, was a pledge of peace. By her acts, France would preserve peace and independence, but all nations must ever be prepared for the contingency of war. France had no hidden designs, but she could not consent to a disarmament for the confidence which could be placed in the fraternity of nations. Mr. Rouher in a subsequent speech closing the debate, said the Emperor's Government accepted the idea of German unity, and recognized the rights of nationality. The only war possible for France was one in defence of her territory, her honour, or her influence.

It is reported that furloughs are to be granted to all the rank and file of the fifth corps d'Armée.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Austrian Government has initiated the work of disarming by issuing letters of absence to 36,000 men in the standing army.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Skouptchiers or National Chamber of Servia, has passed a law excluding Prince Alexander Kara Georgevich and his family from all rights of succession to the throne. The regulation of the succession has been completed. The Skouptchiers has adjourned.

MILAN, July 5.—To-day consecrated and dominated at the Cathedral as the Sovereign Prince of Servia, with the most imposing religious and military ceremonies.

LONDON, June 6.—Sir Morton Peto has passed through the Court of Bankruptcy and had been discharged.

BERLIN, July 6.—C. Nemalovic, brother-in-law of Prince Kara Georgevich, has been executed for participating in the recent conspiracy.

## A Wicked Woman.

A young married woman named Birabeau, in easy circumstances, was recently tried at Agen, France, for attempting to drown her sister, Marie Brouil, aged nine years. The accused had been prompted to the crime by motives of interest. She had tried to induce her mother to make over some property in return for a life pension, but the latter had refused to do so, not to prejudice the rights of her younger daughter; besides, the woman Birabeau wished to obtain immediate possession of an inheritance to which the sisters were entitled, but which could not be divided until the majority of Marie Brouil. To remove this impediment, the prisoner, during the absence of the mother, took the child to a well, under the pretence of gathering some flowers which grew on the brink, and then pushed her in and left her to her fate. The water was about ten feet deep, but Marie, on rising to the surface, caught hold of a root of a tree, which providentially had grown through the crevice between two stones, and was thus able to prevent herself from sinking for a considerable time until at length her cries were heard by some persons passing, and she was saved. The woman Birabeau was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

From Montreal.

JULY, 6.—The mortality returns for the past week show a large increase, caused by the intense heat. Interments in the Protestant Cemetery numbered twenty, and in the Catholic Cemetery one hundred and thirty three. A hundred and thirty two children. The excessive mortality among children has caused a great many parents to remove their families to neighbouring villages.

Four cases of Sun-stroke resulted fatally on Saturday afternoon. One was a farm labourer named Daly, just out from Ireland; another was one of Miss Rye's girls named Margaret Jones; the third was a young man aged about fifty, who was picked up in the streets insensible, the fourth was a man employed in a blacksmith shop at the tannery.

One of the crew of the *Prince of Wales* was drowned while bathing on Saturday evening. A little boy named Mooney was drowned at Lachine the same evening.

More than one thousand persons are said to have bathed in the river at Point St. Charles on Saturday evening.

On Sunday evening the sun was completely obscured by smoke from the burning woods. Railway conductors to-day report the bush on fire at various points between Quebec, Portland and Montreal.

The steamer *Corinthian* last night stuck in Lachine Rapids. The passengers were, this morning, taken off by the *Maid of Canada*. She lies on a shoal out of the rapids. The cause of striking was probably the dense smoke from the burning forest.

## American News.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Advice from South America state that the yellow fever has greatly diminished at Lima. Total deaths by the disease ten thousand. The English and French Vice Consuls at Ilay were among the victims.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were experienced in Renador, on the 17th June. Much property destroyed. Five persons killed.

HAVANA, July 6.—While the Spanish man-of-war *Carmen* was practising off Matanzas one of her guns exploded, and four men were killed and eleven wounded.

The King and Crown Prince of Denmark are expected at the beginning of July on a visit to the Royal family of Sweden at the summer palace of Braskog.

## BRITISH SUMMARY.

Female gymnasts are rapidly multiplying at the London Music Halls.

The foundation stone of a new Presbyterian church was laid at Rochdale on Saturday.

Yacht races were held on the *Delia* (new) at the height of fashion in London.

A *Wentworth* has recently been heard of as 'Yorkshire' near Kelghley in Yorkshire.

The Duke of Edinburgh brings home a large and varied collection of colonial birds and animals.

MADAM SCHREIBER is to receive £80 a night during her engagement at the St. James Theatre, London.

The Prince of Wales has presented Mr. Sothorn with a diamond ring, in appreciation of his dramatic talent.

The Princess Florence Pepple (sister to the young King of Bonn) has just arrived in England to be educated.

Mr. WARD HUNT on Tuesday presented 177 petitions from the newspaper press in favour of the Electric Telegraph Bill.

The Vicar of Egypt has decided that his second son, who is about fifteen years of age, and is destined for the military service, shall finish his education in England.

The Duke of Cambridge has authorised the sergeants of the 34th Foot to wear a laurel wreath on their forage caps—a unique distinction, but which is not stated.

One of the finest, if not the very finest, of the railway bridges in the kingdom, has just been completed at Runcorn, Cheshire. It is 1000 feet long, and is supported on stone piers rising 30 feet above high-water mark.

The report goes that the Prince of Wales has been lecturing the Marquis of Hastings upon his reckless conduct, and that the Marquis has promised his royal mentor to give up the turf and become respectable.

The lady bigamist, who was charged with marrying Dr. Blackmore, a medical gentleman at Southampton, after having two or three previous husbands still living, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

In a cricket match played last week, Dr. Moffat of Christ Church, who occupied the wicket for the space of ten minutes only, had 20 balls bowled to him, from which he made the almost incredible number of 47.

The agricultural prospects of Ireland were never brighter than at present. Accounts from the provinces are most encouraging. Oats, wheat, and barley promise well; and grass will, it is expected, be a heavy crop.

A NEW African exploring expedition has been fitted out in Dublin, and will start in a few days. It has been organized by Captain Faulkner, who first proposed it, and Captain Norman, late of the Sixty-ninth regiment.

A PRINTING PRESS, capable of throwing off 46,000 sheets per hour, or 23,000 perfect copies, is now being put up in the office of London Times. This press also simultaneously prints, cuts, and folds the papers, and records the number printed.

It is said that the Scots Fusilier Guards, who are principally recruited from the Highland districts of Scotland, are about to discharge their pipers, and for the future to content themselves with the less exciting music of their regimental band.

THAT portion of the personal damage done by the murderous Clerkenwell explosion which can be assessed in money and compensated to survivors amounts to £10,000, and is sufficiently met by voluntary public charity. The material damage is estimated at £800, and after appropriation, is to be met by the Government.

COST OF TELEGRAMS.—In France the greatest distance over which a message can be transmitted is about 800 miles; in Prussia, about 500; in Belgium, about 160; and in Switzerland, about 200 miles. The charge for a message of 20 words over the greatest distance in France is 1s. 8d.; in Prussia, 1s. 6d.; in Belgium, 5d.; and in Switzerland, 5d. In Great Britain 2s. is charged for the transmission of a message over 500 or 600 miles, 1s. 6d. and 6d. for any message sent 160 or 200 miles.

FEMALE FASHIONS.—The pawnbrokers complain that their interests suffer severely from the frequent changes in female fashions, and that when articles of clothing pledged with them are not redeemed at the end of twelve months, the changes of fashion greatly deteriorate the value of such articles. The Association of Pawnbrokers have therefore prepared a bill, to be introduced into Parliament in the next session, authorizing the sale of all articles of clothing not redeemed at the end of six months instead of twelve. It appears that the latest fashions of clothing are pledged by persons without any intention of redeeming them, solely on account of the frequent changes of fashion.

CANADIAN ROUTE FROM EUROPE TO CHINA.—A new route from Great Britain to Australia has recently been proposed by Mr. A. G. Dallas. Mr. Dallas suggests the establishment of a steamship line from Wellington, New Zealand, via Tahiti, to Victoria, Vancouver Island, and a railway through Columbia to Canada. By adopting this route Great Britain would be placed in postal communication with Japan, the East, and the eastern Archipelago, but with New Zealand and Australia, securing the unlimited supply of coal available in Vancouver Island, together with its spacious harbours and boundless forests, adapted for shipbuilding, which give it a preponderating advantage over both San Francisco and Panama.

A NOVEL PACE FIGHT.—On Thursday two young women appeared in the Wolverhampton Police Court, under unusual circumstances. They agreed to decide by a passage of arms who should be the victor in a race to the top of a hill, and who should have had no objection to the arrangement. The time being set for the race, and the women, partially stripped, set off on Monday morning on a piece of waste ground, surrounded by numerous boys of spectators, amongst whom the prize in dispute occupied a prominent position. Several rounds had been well fought, and the battle was still on, when the girls were Emma Ford and Louise Buggins, and they were each fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

A HEROINE.—One of the most touching instances of bravery and self-sacrifice of which we have ever heard, occurred a few days since in the north of England. A little girl named Margaret Wilson, only nine years of age, and the daughter of a simple miner, was playing with her little brother and two smaller children upon the railway track. Suddenly in the midst of their gambols, an express train dashed into sight round a neighbouring curve. The whistle of the locomotive was heard, and the engine cruelly mangled and killed. The story of the poor miner's heroic little daughter will surely find a place in history, will surely be kept in remembrance by that nation whose history, showing as it does, in acts of simple heroism and devotion, the noblest and most touching example of noble self-sacrifice than has been given by any young martyr.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

## NORTHERN RAILWAY.

## NEWARK.—GOING SOUTH.

Express Mail 9.50 A.M.

Mail 7.45 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Mail 8.50 A.M.

Express 6.38 P.M.

TORONTO.

Arrive 10.35 A.M. 9.10 P.M.

Depart 10.35 A.M. 9.10 P.M.

\* Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

## GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart 7.30 A.M. 12.30 A.M. 12.15 A.M. 3.45 P.M.

Arrive 5.15 A.M. 11.40 P.M. 5.00 A.M. 9.00 P.M.

## GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart 5.37 A.M. 12.07 A.M. 4.07 A.M. 6.07 P.M.

Arrive 12.07 A.M. 1.07 A.M. 4.12 A.M. 10.20 P.M.

## GREAT WESTERN.

Depart 7.00 A.M. 12.35 P.M. 3.25 A.M. 6.20 P.M.

Arrive 9.25 A.M. 11.00 P.M. 3.55 A.M. 9.45 P.M.

\* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

## POST OFFICE, NEWARK.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15 a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10 a.m.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.40 p.m.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgina, Pefferlaw, Wilfrid, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning Cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hammittholm, Lemonville, Ringwood, Viriam, and Stearnville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7.00 p.m.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15 a.m.

\* Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FIFE, Asst. P.M.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fire Brigade Excursion.

Chancery Sale.—A. N. Buell.

THE

NEWMARKET COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 9th, 1868.

## NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ATKINSON, of Newmarket, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Newmarket Courier.

## THE TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILROAD.

We see that a resolution was carried at the railway meeting at Ballantyne, last week, to the effect that a by-law should be submitted to the ratepayers of the township of Whitchurch, for the purpose of granting \$20,000 in aid of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway. As we understand the township is desired, not to take stock in the road to that amount, but to donate it as a bonus. Now, this is a very pleasant way for the city of Toronto to get its interests subserved at the expense of the rural municipalities; but so far as this township is concerned, we are unable to see the propriety of their voting away this money as suggested by the smooth-tongued gentlemen from town, who worked up the meeting. At best, the road will only pass through the south-east corner of the township, and would be of little if any advantage to nine-tenths of its inhabitants. The enterprise has been devised by Toronto men in Toronto interests, and would doubtless be an incalculable advantage to that city; yet we believe the bonus is sought from the country alone. We have not heard of Toronto assuming the position she so urgently presses on the townships. The city, with its large and united body of members, proved its strength in obtaining charters for both the eastern and western roads, in the Legislature. And we have more than a passing fancy that before either of these roads are half-built we shall see the same gentlemen with renewed and even greater vigour, log-rolling and scheming by every means for a Legislative grant in aid of these roads. Should they succeed, Whitchurch, as well as the rest of the Province, will have to share the burden. We cannot, of course, in this easy, conscientious, railway age, greatly blame Toronto for this energetic attempt to foster its own proper interests, and would say nothing on the subject did we not feel convinced that the skilful intriguers at the bottom of the scheme, are in some sort trying to hoodwink the country municipalities. In the case of Whitchurch the bonus desired should about build the road for the distance it should properly pass through the township. We by no means take ground against a suitable encouragement of legitimate enterprise, and would only caution the men of Whitchurch to give this matter a due consideration before taking upon themselves the payment of so large a sum of money.

## EXCURSION.

We are now in a position to give the particulars our little notice of last week was lacking, with regard to the excursion of the Newmarket Fire Brigade. The committee met last Monday evening, and reported as to the different routes proposed at a former meeting, and decided on Orillia as the most favourable, taking everything into consideration. The excursion will therefore take place on Friday, the 17th of the present month, by railway to Bell Ewart, thence per steamer *Emily May* round Lake Simcoe to Orillia. The train will take up excursionists at King, Aurora, Newmarket, Holland Land-

ing, Bradford, and Gilford, and will be the regular passenger train up in the morning. The object of the excursion is one in which all will heartily join, and we are anxious to see the Newmarket Fire Brigade club and eleven of the Artillery, now stationed in Toronto. Two matches were played last year between the same parties, when victory rested with the north. However, never may win on this occasion, a good game may be anticipated, and we have no doubt a large number will be present to witness the same.

TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Convention of the Teachers' Association of the Province of Ontario, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 4th of August next, at 11 a.m., and continue in session four days. The annual fee is 50 cents to those who are members of Branch Associations, and \$1 to others, and tickets may be procured of Mr. Hodgson, Secretary. The Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies grant return tickets to members for one fare; and the Northern Railway Company requires the regular full fare; but to meet this the Treasurer will issue tickets which will enable members to return for one-third the usual fare. We have no room for full particulars—all of which may be had in circular form by applying to the Secretary.

## TACTICS OF THE "ERA."

"TACTICS OF THE 'ERA'."—The enterprising publisher, Mr. Henderson, of Station Street, has just received a supply of the latest and most interesting tactical literature of the day. It is just like Henderson to do such things. He completely equips all other dealers in periodicals, and fancy goods, in the North Bideford. If you want anything in that line, remember Henderson has got 'em—cheaper than the cheapest, better than the best. The fact is, no little two-penny affair can "hold a candle" to him. The extent of his operations places him out of sight of "smaller" houses.

The above editorial item, which appeared in the *Era* of last week, is, indeed, "True to life," for very rarely, since the *Courier* entered on its existence, has the *Era* been without a similar article, conceived with the same purpose, written in the same style, and elaborated with like taste. We experienced something of the same measure of Mr. Jackson's kindly feeling towards a fellow craftsman—even before we commenced the *COURIER*—in our endeavour to build up a business to which seven of the best years of one's life has been spent as an apprentice. Our efforts to eke out a livelihood, by connecting the periodical and stationery business with our printing establishment, was attacked with most invidious disparagement through the columns of the *Era*, "Henderson's" being invariably indicated as the only place where could be obtained articles in common at both places. But, since we have dared to launch another paper alongside the *Era*, the efforts of its owner have been redoubled, to damage us with the public, and we put it to the same tribunal whether anything can exceed the vulgar meanness displayed in the article quoted? We ask our own readers, and those of the *Era*, to analyze the choice moral, and see its littleness and malice. Mark this: "The fact is, no little two-penny affair can hold a candle to him"—i.e. Henderson—"places him out of the reach of small order houses"—i.e. ourselves; the root of the matter being, that no one knowing better than the *Era*'s editor, the difficulties that beset the path of him who seeks to establish a newspaper. He has bent his strength in more ways than one, to ruin our enterprise ere we can rise above the primary difficulties of our position. We are well aware of Mr. Jackson's manipulation of the advertising business to our disadvantage; but should he succeed in crushing us, those who now patronize him in preference to the *COURIER*, by reason of these tricks, will find that he will make it up out of them with a vengeance." We admit that he has already done us much injury in this way, and diminished the advertising support we were promised, but think, in the end, this course will redound largely to his own injury. He also knows that we derive considerable advantage from our stationery and periodical trade, therefore, without any special love for Mr. Henderson, the latter receives a special notice almost weekly, with the benevolent object of giving us an injurious side-wipe. We do not desire to injure our ability to satisfy custom at the expense of others, and think it most unfair that we should be openly belittled in this coarsely malignant way, apparently so grateful to the mind of the *Era*. Let Mr. Jackson remember that he was once perhaps as poor as we are now, and that he only gained his present position through the sympathy and assistance of those in the place wealthier than himself; and we do not fear but that the same kindness will be shown towards us; and with such aid we may, eventually, work ourselves into a position as honourable, if not as lucrative, as the *Era* and its proprietor. Meantime we ask a little more forbearance from our refined and delicate cotemporary.

According to present appearances, and with a continuation of fine weather, the cutting of wheat over a large part of Europe will commence three weeks before the usual time.

This far caused by the frequent passage to and fro of the heavy engines and trains on the underground railroads in London, is gradually but surely loosening and making unsteady the foundations of the superstructure in the vicinity, and great fears are beginning to be entertained for their safety.

Recently, at Lelpato, the young musical phenomenon who was born without arms played on his violin an adante of Berlioz's, and a "Romance sans Paroles" of Meyerbeer. He holds the bow with the first two toes of his left foot, and operates on the strings with his right foot. The instrument of this extraordinary performer is placed on a little bench in front of him.

## Local Items.

CRICKET.—A match at cricket will be played on the Newmarket ground, on Friday (to-morrow), between eleven of the Newmarket club and eleven of the Artillery, now stationed in Toronto. Two matches were played last year between the same parties, when victory rested with the north. However, never may win on this occasion, a good game may be anticipated, and we have no doubt a large number will be present to witness the same.

TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Convention of the Teachers' Association of the Province of Ontario, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 4th of August next, at 11 a.m., and continue in session four days. The annual fee is 50 cents to those who are members of Branch Associations, and \$1 to others, and tickets may be procured of Mr. Hodgson, Secretary. The Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies grant return tickets to members for one fare; and the Northern Railway Company requires the regular full fare; but to meet this the Treasurer will issue tickets which will enable members to return for one-third the usual fare. We have no room for full particulars—all of which may be had in circular form by applying to the Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the N. Y. Board was held at the Davison House, on Monday, the 6th instant, for the purpose of coming to some definite conclusion with regard to painting the Agricultural Hall, and for the transaction of other business brought before them. Mr. Rogers, President of the Society, in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Heacock, Smith, Ferguson, Randall, Silver, Morrison and E. Jackson. After considerable discussion on the question of painting the building, it was moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that the President, 1st Vice, 2nd Vice, and Messrs. Morrison, Randall, Smith, Silver and Jackson, be a committee to see about the painting or washing of the Agricultural Hall, and that the Secretary advertise for tenders. After some other little business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned. The committee on painting will meet at Brelsford's Hotel, on the 25th inst., at 7 p.m.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We have great pleasure in copying the following complimentary remarks, relating to our late townsman, Dr. Ramsay, from the *University Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Philadelphia. The editor of that journal speaks in the highest terms, and greatly flatters the Board of Trustees in being able to secure the services of the above gentleman. We also notice that at the commencement of the new volume, in October, Dr. Ramsay will act as assistant editor of that journal. We are sure the many friends of the Dr. in this locality, will be proud to hear of his rise to such an eminence, and wish him health and ability to maintain the dignity and honour conferred.

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, convened on the 30th ult., Dr. Robt. Ramsay was unanimously elected Professor of Technology, and associate Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of Philadelphia. Dr. Ramsay is a Licentiate of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a graduate, with honours, of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada. He is a thorough scholar, having enjoyed all the advantages of a classical and scientific education; and for many years he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. His extensive experience as a practitioner, and the superior attainments of his mind, have enabled him to eminently qualify him for the position to which he has been elected. And we might add, that Prof. Ramsay is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and on various occasions has distinguished himself as an able and accomplished writer, in testimony of which his articles on medicine, anatomy and other topics, bear evidence. At a late meeting of the National Medical Association, Dr. Ramsay was elected Vice President, and about a year since the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Philadelphia University. We believe that the Board of Trustees, in securing the services of this gentleman, have been particularly fortunate, and have added another to the talented staff of professors, for which this University has been so long and so justly distinguished."

## Correspondence.

We shall be glad to receive items of news, from different parts of the County, such as public meetings, festivals, Council's reports, etc.

All Communications to be addressed to G. B. JONES, publisher and proprietor, and must be accompanied with the name of the author, not, however, for publication, (if desired otherwise,) but as a guaranty of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions here expressed.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.

Sir,—I can assure you that I feel sincere regret at having unwittingly been the cause of so large a space in your valuable paper being occupied with the lucubrations of a gentleman not sufficiently familiar with the use of the pen to wield it with terseness and economy. Still, all things must have an end; and Memon & Philistus, in the idiom of the land he so much admires, seems "played out." In his last he resorts to the vulgar quirk of taking me for somebody else; then, having set up his man of straw, proceeds confidently to destroy him. If he will try back in the realms of classic lore—wherein he professes, when at leisure, to dabble—he will find the course he now pursues severely reprobated by most eminent Grecian and Roman scholars. A further delving into the same stores of learning will also show your fatuous cotemporary that he erred as to the primary signification of loyalty. I merely hint these things gently; it ill befits me to criticize the language or ideal thought of this or that gentleman, who once remarked of me in beautiful though severe English, that "he had forgotten more than I ever knew." He is right as to what we consider loyalty—which I may remark is not best shown in an open meeting at our institutions, coupled with a strongly expressed admiration for those of the neighbouring Republic. Without doubt, Sir, you rejoice at Philistus and Memon having done with me. They leave my last letter virtually unanswered, consequently I have done with them. In

the future, when tempted by an overweening ambition to commit themselves to paper, let them bear in mind the aspiration of the sage who, when he could by no means get the better of his "excellent" "O, this mine enemy would write a letter!"

PINE ORCHARD.

July 6, 1868.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.

Sir,—Some of us in the enterprising village of Virvian, have felt quite an interest in this controversy or discussion going on between your cotemporary, Pine Orchard, Memon, Philistus, & Co. Philistus has had a good deal to say about fog and fogysm; but I think, from present appearances, and the way he is shuffling about, he is pretty well enveloped in fog himself. As he feels himself about whiff, he is trying to draw other parties into the scuffle, and then creep out, cuttle-fish like. If I am any judge, I think Pine Orchard No. 1, as he is styled by Philistus, is quite able to defend himself. There is no doubt that he counted the cost before entering the contest. His three months' effort has not been futile. He seems to understand Philistus' case exactly. I suppose he wanted to stir up the party mind in the way of remembrance. We have had quite a lively time of it, and Mr. Editor, if you have any influence over Pine Orchard, I would advise you, as he has had the best of it, to get him to drop this discussion, for really this little arching, Philistus, does not know when he is beaten. He appears to have a perfect mania for scribbling. I think he has over informed his tenement of clay—the fire of intellect has burned faster than his body could supply it with aliment—and you see by his last effort that he has completely evaporated. He should ever bear in mind, that mind and body are yoked together to pursue their mysterious journey with equal steps; nor can one outstrip the other without breaking the gearing and endangering the whole machine. If this Philistus was my child I would put him to the plough, rather than his mind should get the start of his body. If he would just let honest and peaceable men alone, and kindly spare a few moments for quadrating the circle, discovering the longitude, exploring the cause of polar attraction, and solving other *Edipian* riddles which have puzzled the world since its creation. I think it would add lustre to his newly acquired fame.

VIVIAN.

July 6, 1868.

## Shocking Murder.

One of the most shocking tragedies that has occurred in this section for a long time was brought to light on Tuesday last.

On Monday last, William Kidd, a young man of 22 or 23, living three or four miles from Glenhaven, Wis., a small village opposite Guttenberg, visited Cassville, and obtained a pair of horses and buggy at the livery stable of Mr. Ismael, and at once returned to the house of Mr. Mollers, in the neighbourhood of his father's, where the young lady, Catherine Jordan, resided, to whom he was warmly attached and has been paying his addresses for some time, but who, it would seem, did not reciprocate his affection. He invited her to take a ride with him, but owing to disinclination and the previous indications of a revengeful spirit, she declined his invitation, and at last accepted, only upon the request of others, who thought it would be for the best. But it proved a most fatal mistake, as the sequel will show.

It was well on towards evening when they set out for the ride. Kidd made his way for a kind of by-road, little frequented, some five miles north-east of Glenhaven. Here, retired from view, and far beyond all help and call for help, it is presumed he pressed his suit with all the energy of a man with deep passions, who loves deeply, and could not brook a refusal. She calmly but firmly refused to become his wife, as she had done before. At once his spirit changed. The very devil himself seems to have taken possession of him. His love was turned to hate. Fiendish passions seized upon him, and, stopping in a dense timber, far beyond the sight or aid of man, he drew forth his knife or a razor—for he was evidently prepared for the emergency—and proceeded to murder the girl he had just vowed he loved. He did not even get out of his buggy for the purpose. When found she had her throat cut from ear to ear, though some slashes on the left wrist showed that the heroic girl had struggled bitterly against her hard fate. But he succeeded. Her blood stained and clotting the entire vehicle, and after life was extinct, he threw the body out, and it fell beside the road, where it was found on Tuesday morning by a passer by.

After committing this shocking murder, it would seem that Kidd drove back to near his father's house, though he did not go in. He hitched the horses near the stable and took a small bay mare belonging to himself, saddled her, and made off for parts unknown. This was probably about 10 or 11 o'clock, and it is supposed he made for Bridgeport, a station on the Milwaukee railroad, eight miles east of Prairie du Chien, though some think that he would be more apt to make for Chipewa river pines, where he had worked.

Kidd and Miss Jordan were brought up together in the same neighbourhood, and have associated together from childhood. The parents of both are farmers, and people of the highest respectability. He has been paying his addresses to her for two years or more, but had always been received coolly, and there are reports that there was another lover to whom she at least was much more attached than to Kidd; and it is not at all improbable that jealousy, as well as other ungovernable passions, may have had much to do with the crime. When in the pines last winter, he wrote her a letter telling her that if she did not marry him she would be of no account to any other man; and one report declares that he had twice attempted to shoot her—once through her window at night, and at another time in like stealthy manner.



## Northern Attractions for the Tourist.

The last few years have wrought a wonderful change in the American estimate of the British Provinces. The extent and variety of their resources—their splendid agricultural capabilities, and the richness of their perfectly developed mines—begin at last to be appreciated. It is felt that no finer field for enterprise is available on the continent, and that her magnificent water communication will enable Canada to play no mean part in directing the currents of Northern and Western commerce. The altered estimate is not confined to business men. The tourist has found out the beauties of the Dominion, and is delighted. He went originally to rest, and now returns to praise. He has discovered that nowhere within easy distance of the Atlantic cities may more diversified enjoyment be had—that whether he travel for health or pleasure, in search of the grand or the beautiful, with an eye for information or for quiet relaxation, he can nowhere be more surely satisfied than by a trip through the Provinces. The result is a yearly increasing volume of travel, as the hotel registers satisfactorily prove. And it is for the most part rational travel, intent upon enjoyment rather than display, and embracing more good sense than is commonly found where butterflies most do congregate.

Still, notwithstanding its evident growth of popularity, the great northern route is much less known than it ought to be. For this information, then, of those who are balancing in their minds the relative advantages of the well-worn lines of pleasure travel—who have "done" Saratoga, Long Branch, and Newport to his heart's content, or traversed the valleys of Hudson and Connecticut, and haunted the White Mountains or the Adirondacks till they are tired—let us say that the St. Lawrence route, with which comparatively few are familiar, offers a combination of advantages and pleasures which it is hardly possible to overstate. Of these advantages the least is a total dissimilarity to the more widely-known routes; producing that delicious sense of freshness and novelty which is one of the prime ingredients of lasting pleasure. It has another recommendation: it may be made long or short, covering weeks or days, according to the time and means of the traveller.

The all-round route begins at Niagara, or rather Lewiston, where a steamboat may be taken which skirts the southern shore of Lake Ontario until reaching Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, at which point a transfer is made to British boats, preparatory to shooting the rapids on the way to Montreal. A more satisfactory course, however, after visiting Niagara, is to return to the Suspension Bridge, and thence travel by railway, past St. Catharines, to Hamilton—the nearest approach to an American city in the Dominion. From Hamilton, a steamer proceeds to Toronto, and thence to Montreal, touching Kingston and other Canadian ports by the way. From Montreal to Quebec may this season be done by night or by day; and from Quebec to the sombre but stupendously grand Saguenay, steamers ply on four days in the week. These stop at Murray Bay, Rivière du Loup, and Tadoussac. Or from Quebec, the trip down the Gulf may be extended until it include a glimpse of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the garden island of Prince Edward; with St. John as the starting port for Portland and home. We say this is the "all round" trip; and they who have a month to spare may so expend it, at moderate cost, and with infinite benefit. The tourist who goes this round for the first time will come back with new ideas, and with a memory that will demand a periodical quickening of its impressions.

To make the tour perfect, however, there are sundry divergences which should not be overlooked. At Toronto, for instance, the Northern Railroad affords easy means of reaching Collingwood, where a steamer may be taken which runs weekly to Sault Ste Marie, stopping at the copper mines on the North shore of Lake Huron; or, at stated periods, to Port William, at the head of Lake Superior, with a stoppage at the Thunder Bay Silver Mines. Again, no visitor should say good-bye to Montreal without ascending the Ottawa river to the capital of the Dominion, and perhaps also the Upper Ottawa. Turning off southwardly, the trip may be shortened via Lake Memphrigo, or by the Grand Trunk to the White Mountains. But Quebec should be visited, if possible. Its positions, its associations and peculiarities, render it an especial point of interest, and its neighbourhood is one of the most picturesque on the whole route.

But we do not propose to compile an itinerary, or to cram the pith of guide-books into a newspaper article. We desire simply to assist our readers in their choice of a pleasant trip; convinced that the one we have hastily indicated is rich in no ordinary charms, and that those who avail themselves of it will return to their homes and avocations with some errors corrected and some prejudices effaced. One of the best things that can happen for citizens of the Republic or denizens of the Dominion is the cultivation of a more intimate acquaintance; and a summer holiday, devoted to the St. Lawrence route, affords opportunities for hastening this result by which both should profit.—*Scottish American Journal.*

## Know Nothingism in Massachusetts.

Know Nothingism, which disappeared from the political stage of action almost as suddenly as it developed itself, is being resurrected in this city and vicinity. The latest fire of "Americanism" has slumbered only to become a potent agent in case of emergency. Some of the old leaders think the time has come to again proscribers of foreign birth. In a spirit totally at variance with the genius of our institutions, lodges of the Know Nothing order have been recently constituted in this city and in the adjacent municipalities. In Chelsea the order has assumed formidable proportions. I learn that the machinery of the organization has been simplified, and that its chief object is "to keep foreigners out of office." The leaders of this dangerous movement "contemplate with feelings of indignation and alarm the gradual but certain monopoly of the offices of trust and emolument by men of foreign birth," and think the old war-

ry, "Put none but Americans on guard," should become the uppermost thought of every native to the manner born. It is a pity that the founder of this demagogical society is not in the flesh to direct its movements. Poor Jonathan Pierce, humble "pump and block maker" that he was, passed down to his grave without having occupied so much as the office of a door-keeper to the Know-Nothing Legislature, instead of the Governor's chair as was promised him.

## A Terrible Story.

SALISBURY, N. C., June 27, '68.—The quiet town of Salisbury was to-day the theatre of a most exciting scene—the execution of Rufus Ludwig for the murder of his wife. He was convicted at the last term of our Court of having killed her under circumstances of extraordinary cruelty, on the 24th of May, 1867, near this place, after having been married but eleven days. How brief the honeymoon! The wife's name was Billy Campbell, and her family is very respectable, though quite poor. (Since the trial, two of Ludwig's neighbours have come forward and voluntarily declared under oath that he made a confession to them, after binding them to secrecy, to the following effect:—He took his wife home to his mother's after the marriage, and his mother in a few days told him she did not like her new daughter-in-law, and that he must kill her. He did not want to do it, but the mother and also his sister Jane insisted that she must die. He then took her out fishing with him to the river, which was not far from their house. While she was seated on the bank, fishing, unconscious of her impending fate, he took his gun, and getting above her, shot the unfortunate woman in the back of the head. She fell into the stream, and, thinking her dead, he went home and told his mother what he had done. That delightful female then said that they had better go down and see if she were really dead, and conceal the body. All three repaired to the spot, where they found that the poor wife had succeeded in getting out of the water, and was seated under a tree, moaning with the pain of her wound. The husband and mother stood off some distance and deputed the sister to go forward and cut her throat with a butcher's knife they had brought with them. The sister approached and made a cut at the victim's throat, but she threw up her arms for protection and received a deep gash on one of them. As she defended herself stoutly against her inhuman sister-in-law, the husband and mother came up to assist in the fiendish operation of despatching her. They held her arms, while the sister coolly cut the throat of the helpless woman from ear to ear. Her body was then thrown into the river, and when it was found a few days afterward the wounds upon it corresponded with those described in the confession. The two persons to whom this confession was made, kept silent, because they feared the vengeance of Ludwig's relatives, who are a desperate set; but as they had all left the State after the trial, they determined to disclose the horrible story. The evidence against him, however, had been sufficient for his conviction.

To-day having been fixed upon for his execution, an immense crowd of the people from the surrounding country assembled in the city, and thronged around the scaffold. All ages, sexes and conditions were represented, and all manifested the deepest interest in the grand spectacle. The doomed man was brought to the place of execution in a wagon. He was neatly dressed and very calm in demeanor. He firmly believed that he would be reprieved, as he had all along asserted his entire innocence. Arriving at the scaffold, after religious services by two ministers, the sheriff unbound his hands and he was allowed to address the crowd. In a very incoherent and scarcely intelligent manner he rambled through his dying speech. He declared his entire innocence, and said that his mother and sister Jane had killed his wife, and that he had no knowledge of the murder until long after the deed was done—when they told him. This story he reiterated some half dozen times, and continued to go on, apparently anxious to prolong his life as long as possible, until the sheriff was forced to admonish him that his time was up. He refused to leave the wagon and mount the scaffold, and the officers had to take him by the arms and force him along. His hands being free, as soon as he was placed on the gallows he made a rush to the far side of it and threw himself over, but his attempt to escape was frustrated by the officers, who promptly seized him by the shoulders and held him, although his struggles for life and liberty were desperate. The wildest excitement prevailed among the crowd during the scene. He fought a terrible battle with the sheriff's officers, who were endeavoring to drag him to the rope; and the sheriff, seizing the noose, with much difficulty got it over his head at its utmost tension. His struggles continued, and the cord tightening around his throat, respiration had ceased before his efforts to free himself from the officers terminated. The rope being round his neck, the sheriff knocked at the wedge, the top fell, and the almost lifeless body swung slowly off. The cords being already tight, there was no fall to dislocate the neck, but in ten minutes he had been strangled to death.

Ludwig was a young man, a native of the State, of German extraction, and entirely uneducated. Nobody believes the story of the murder having been committed without his knowledge; but there is every reason to believe that his first confession was the true relation of the atrocious crime.

The season at Mont Blanc has begun very early this year, and the Swiss papers already begin to record attempted ascents of the mountain.

The Government swimming schools, for the use and instruction of the garrison of Paris and its neighborhood, have been opened for the summer season.

Great preparations are being made at Vienna for the German rifle meeting in July, to which, however, not only Germans but all the world are invited.

It appears from a recent report addressed to the Emperor by the Minister for War that the whole of the infantry of the French army is now armed with the Chassepot rifle, pattern of 1866.

This very latest fashionable color in Paris is a delicate shade of salmon verging towards pink.

Constantinople advices state that excellent accounts of the coming crops are received from nearly all parts of the Empire.

ANTHEMIAL PRESENTS FOR THE QUEEN.—The presents from the army in Abyssinia to the Queen have reached the India-office on their way to their final destination. They consist of three crowns of headpieces, a robe of state, a goblet, seal, horse trappings, &c. One of the crowns seems made entirely of solid gold, quite plain, in the shape of a Papal tiara; its base surrounded at intervals by three bars of embossed gold. The second, also of gold, with a velvet cap, looks much like an English coronet, a little the worse for wear. The third is a kind of martial headpiece, with a metal top, and loose metal bars hanging down at intervals all round it as far as the neck. The robe is a very magnificent affair, looking as if fresh from the loom, woven apparently of rich gold thread, with large patterns of flowers about it woven of silk in appropriate colours. This was the robe which Theodore threw off just before he put an end to his life. The goblet, in shape like the Homeric "dopas amphikupellon," is also of gold, but less capacious than its owner's powers of imbibing would have led one to expect. The seal of gold bears a lion passant, and the handle is made of four large pieces of agate, each of a different colour. The other articles were rich or curious in their way.

## BIRTHS.

In Newmarket, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. William Evidge of a son.

In Newmarket, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. William Stickwood of a daughter.

## DIED.

In Newmarket, on the 3rd instant, of decline, Mary, aged 85 years and 6 months, wife of the late George Mortimore, a native of Norwood, Middlesex, England, and mother-in-law to W. H. Bowden, of this place. Her end was peace.

## Newmarket Markets.

July 1, 1868.	
Flour & barrel	\$5 25 @ \$5 75
Fall Wheat & bushel	1 25 @ 1 40
Spring Wheat & bushel	1 25 @ 1 30
Barley & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Oats & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Pens & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef & 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 6 00
Sheep, each	3 00 @ 4 50
Lambs, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Hides, & 100 lbs.	0 04 @ 0 50
Sheepskins, each	0 50 @ 0 80
Potatoes & bushel	0 50 @ 0 60
Good Graft Apples & bushel	0 70 @ 0 80
Butter & lb.	0 09 @ 0 15
Cheese & lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 09 @ 0 13
Wool & lb.	0 09 @ 0 24

## Toronto Markets.

July 7, 1868.	
Flour & barrel	\$5 40 @ \$5 50
Fall Wheat & bushel	1 45 @ 1 45
Spring Wheat & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Oats & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Pens & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef & 100 lbs.	0 12 @ 0 13
Eggs & doz.	0 09 @ 0 09
Wool & lb.	0 25 @ 0 25

## New Advertisements.

## CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree and final Order for Sale of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause of Scidder vs. Sheppard, the following Real Estate, will be sold by Public Auction, in three parcels, with the approbation of Andrew Norton Esq., the Master in Ordinary of the said Court.

On Saturday, the Twenty-fifth Day of July, 1868,

AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, BY

MR. WILLIAM MALLOY, AUCTIONEER, ON THE PROPERTY,

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the

## VILLAGE OF SUTTON,

In the Township of Georgina, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, being composed of Village Lots Numbers Six, Eight and Nine, in Block Six, fronting on High Street, in said Village, according to a plan drawn by Henry White, P.L.S., which said Lots in all contain about three-fourths of an acre of land. Parcel One will comprise Lot Six; Parcel Two, Lot Eight; and Parcel Three, Lot Nine.

The property is situate in one of the most flourishing villages in the Province. There is situate thereon two Houses—one thirty feet square, which is roughcast; the other, about fifteen by twenty—one storey high. Also, a Store, thirty by fifty feet, two storeys high.

If one or two of the Lots bring the amount of the Plaintiff's Debt, Joseph Sheppard, the elder's claim, the others or other will not be sold.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of ten dollars for every one hundred dollars of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall pay the remainder of his purchase money (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within one month thereafter.

In other respects, and except as above, the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars may be obtained at the law offices of Alfred Boulton, Esquire, in the Village of Newmarket—the Vendor's Solicitor—Joseph A. Donovan, Esquire, Thomas Hodgins, Esquire, and Messrs. Duggan and Meyer, in the City of Toronto.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1868.

A. N. BUELL, Vendor's Solicitor.

ALFRED BOULTON, Esq., 29-3, Vendor's Solicitor.

W. H. BOWDEN, Confectioner, Newmarket.

June 10, 1868. 25-4f

## EXCURSION! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

## NEW MARKET FIRE BRIGADE.

THE Officers and Members of the Brigade purpose having their Excursion,

On Friday, July the 17th, '68,

BY NORTHERN RAILROAD

AND STEAMER "EMILY MAY."

TICKETS ----- \$1.25 (BANKABLE FUNDS)

From King Station, Aurora, Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Gifford, and return.

Proceeds, after paying expenses, to be devoted to the purchase of

A STAND OF COLOURS FOR THE 12th YORK BATTALION.

The Famed SHARON BAND will furnish the Music.

A prize of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and a second of One Dollar and Twenty-five, will be given to members of the Brigade who will sell the most Tickets, and return the most money to the Treasurer, Capt. Jas. Allen.

A. J. MCRAKEN, Chairman. J. JACKSON, Secretary.

Newmarket, July 7, 1868. 29-2

## VOLUNTEERS' SODA WATER,

A MOST AGEABLE AND REFRESHING BEVERAGE!

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS!

AND FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY SODA WATER HITHERTO IN USE.

PIG-NIC & TEA PARTIES,

HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.,

Should always have a supply on hand.

ONE PACKET MAKES A GLASS OF SODA WATER.

SOLD BY THE GROSS AT \$2.00

Orders by Post addressed to

NEW MARKET DRUG STORE, J. HACKETT.

DR. HACKETT'S OFFICE

For the future will be at his New Drug Store, opposite the Davison House.

\* Office hours from 8 to 10, a.m., 1 to 3, p.m., and 6 to 8, p.m.

Newmarket, June 17, 1868. 26-4f

SOUTER & TRENT, MAIN STREET, NEW MARKET,

BEG to inform the public that they have disposed of their Drug Stock to Dr. Hackett, who has removed the same to his New Store, fitted up purposely for him by N. Pearson, Surgeon Dentist. The Drug Store is exactly opposite Mrs. Bond's and the Davison House.

SOUTER & TRENT

Also would inform their friends and customers that they have made a large addition to their Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, TOBACCOES,

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Which they are prepared to sell

RETAIL, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Newmarket, May 20, 1868. 22-4f

A Cottage to Let,

SITUATED on Gorham Street. Apply to Mr. Charles Gorham, or to Mr. Phillip Cook, Ringwood P.O.

Newmarket, April 7, 1868. 16-3p

N. PEARSON, DENTIST,

EVER grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he is about opening an office in Newmarket,

OVER DR. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE, Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and

\* All Work Warranted.

Office up stairs. Entrance—the hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store.

May 20, 1868. 22-4f

For Sale or to Rent,

A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.

March 24, 1868. 14-4f

Buggy for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, Cheap for Cash;

W. TRENT, At Souter & Trent's.

Newmarket, June 16, 1868. 26-4f

## DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

## BURK &amp; HARRISON,

Beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from

GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,

AND OTHER MARKETS,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH, And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!

To those buying from us.

SIGN OF THE BIG T.

At the sign of the Big T a

NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.

BURK & HARRISON.

Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-4f

## SOUTER &amp; TRENT,

MAIN STREET, NEW MARKET,

GROCERS, TEA DEALERS,

GINGER WINE,

ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Tea.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Coffee.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Ginger Wine.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Syrups.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Groceries.

A. SOUTER, - - - - - W. TRENT.

Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-4f

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!

NEW MARKET AND SUTTON.

NEW SPRING GOODS

WM. & A. B. ORR

WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS,

SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS,

EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

— ALSO —

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

\* Two reasons why WM. & A. B. Orr can and will sell cheaper than houses giving long credits.—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses.

We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WM. & A. B. ORR.

Newmarket and Sutton, March 26, 1868. 1-4f

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!

CURTAIN BANDS, KNOBS, &c.

— ALSO —

Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods,

AND A FEW SETS OF THE

GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS!

1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.

OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.

OUR STOVES AND TINWARE!

WITH THE ABOVE,

STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION.

Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing.

SYKES & ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, March 11, 1868. 12-4

What every Farmer Needs!

AND OUGHT TO HAVE.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDERSON'S



## Poetry.

## If we know.

If we know the cares and crosses,  
Crowding round our neighbor's way;  
If we know the little losses,  
Borely grievous day by day;  
Should we then so often chide him  
For his lack of thrift and gain—  
Leaving on his heart a shadow,  
Leaving on our life a stain?  
Let us reach within our bosoms  
For the key to other lives,  
And with love towards erring nature,  
Cheerful good that still survives,  
So that when our disordered spirits  
Soar to realms of light again,  
We may say, dear Father, judge us  
As we judge our fellow-men.

## Miscellaneous.

## July.

Farmers naturally feel greater solicitude in regard to the results which this month will affect than about those of any other similar period. And well they may. It is not farmers alone who are interested; every man, woman and child, in the length and breadth of the land, has a personal interest in abundant crops, well gathered. Upon no other thing does the prosperity of the whole country so much depend. The great bulk of the grass crop, which is more valuable than any other, the most of the wheat crop, and of all winter grains, are harvested in July. The character of the season settles the amount which will be realized from spring-sown grains, and in fact most summer crops. Where drouths prevail this month they may almost, if not entirely, destroy the corn, potatoes, peas, and alfalfa. Protracted rains will cause great damage to grain and hay, not secured; standing grass will become tough and wiry, losing much of its nutritive value, and will fill up with a new growth, chiefly of clover, which is not really healthy when cured for hay. One of the most important things for us to do is to provide forage crops to take the place of short pasturage in the fall. The corn town in May will help out the feed this month. Every one ought to have a set of hay and grain caps as a defence against showers and storms. We should arrange good plans for quick work. When the weather is favourable, keep the soil among hedges crops always mellow, not working it so deep, however, in dry weather, as to cause the crops to wilt. The progress of the crop is shown more in the application of machinery and horse power to save the labor of human hands than in any other way, and it is essential to profitable farming that, so far as possible, we avail ourselves of the most valuable helps. Smooth land is essential, if we would make the best use of haying and harvesting machinery. Clean land, that having a comparative freedom from weeds, is indispensable to the most advantageous use of horse power in tillage. Freedom from water standing within a few feet of the surface, accomplished by means of thorough drainage, is perhaps, the most important means of making the tiller of the soil in a measure independent of both wet and dry seasons. For the ease and comfort of the farmer and his teams, and the durability of his implements a removal of the stones, so far as possible, is most important.

This is a month of hard work; haying presses upon hoeing, and this has to be neglected too often for the grain harvest. Then turnip and buckwheat sowing, cabbage setting, and a score of other necessary or desirable things fill every moment of the long days, and may cause some perplexity if the plans are not well thought over for each day and for several days ahead.

**Weather.**—We expect hot weather, with some two or three weeks very hot and dry. We must be prepared to take advantage of a few rainy days early in the month to transplant cabbages, fill out tobacco, or vacant spots in the rows of ruta-bagas. Thunder storms must be looked out for, and hay and grain shielded from damage as well as possible.

**Hay.**—Cut, cure, and mow away by horse power if possible. Steady and rapid drying of the hay, as when the hay tender tosses it up every few minutes until it is cured, is best; curing in the cock after having been twice turned, and cooked up while hot, next best, and makes better hay than that sunned and dried, and raked up after the dew falls, in the usual way. Cotton stuffs are cheap enough to make hay caps now, and they often pay for themselves in one rainy week. Upon shocks of grain, caps of cloth are often very useful, as it takes no longer to put them on than to put on the cap sheaves. Cut when nearly ripe, and if the straw is short or dry, it saves time and labour to take to the field dampened, long rye straw for bands.

**Pastures** must be well looked to, and if they begin to get short, the cattle should be fed daily with green fodder, or other green feed. Toy-dress with guano, ashes, plaster, or any fine compost.

**Root Crops.**—Ruta-bagas sown last month should be well hoed and thinned. Hoe other roots. Sow turnips any time during the month. A full crop of Ruta-bagas cannot be expected, but a very good one may be excellent for the table. Sow strap-leaf for Cowhorn turnips only after the 25th. They will do well sown among corn at the last hoeing.

**Potatoes.**—Keep weeds pulled; scatter turnip seed or set cabbage plants, when hills are wanting.

**Corn.**—Keep down the weeds with the plow and cultivator until the corn is too large; do as little hoeing as possible, but pull the weeds close by the hills, and work the rest of the ground by horse power. Sweet corn will mature "roasting ears," if sown as late as the 4th of July, and corn may be sown for green or dry fodder up to the 20th.

**Stacks** for hay, grain, and corn fodder, are best made long and narrow. For such the horse-fork attached to a pair of large shears may be used.

**Cabbages.**—Set on rich land where early potatoes, peas, etc., were taken off. Top-dress with lime, and water freely when first put out; when well established and beginning to grow, a few waterings with liquid manure, (barley-lime) will give them a grand start, and do much towards

securing a large crop. Hoe very frequently.

**Buckwheat** may be sown any time during the month. It is one of the most profitable crops we raise, occupying the ground but a very short time, doing fairly in land not in the best heart, and well on any land not enriched with rank manure and not too wet. It makes so dense a covering as to choke down all common weeds, and yields a very good return for the labour it requires, in grain and straw, which latter is a valuable addition to the manure heap. An old practice rarely followed of late years, so far as we know, yet not to be overlooked, is the sowing of buckwheat as late as the last of this month or first week of August with wheat. This crop matures before frost, or not at all, and being removed, the wheat has the ground all the rest of the season and is not perceptibly injured.

**Orchards.**—It is often a problem what crops to put in an orchard, which should be filled for the benefit of the trees. Potatoes seldom do well on a sod, and weeds will grow badly under the trees. Corn or grain should be put out of question, because they make their strong growth just when the trees make theirs, and are a serious damage. "No white crop in an orchard," is the old English rule. Potatoes, roots, cabbages and clover, are beneficial. On rather light loams, the sward turned over flat, rolled, and harrowed so as not to tear the sod, buckwheat will make a fair crop. The sod will rot, the grass be kept under, and if the stubble be manured and plowed after the crop is off, the land will be in good condition for potatoes or root crops the next year if not too much shaded.

**Manure Making.**—If the weather be dry, employ every spare hour in ditching and draining swamp holes and mucky places, to get out a good supply of material for composts. All peaty matter, bog grasses, ferns and rushes, sods, wherever found, and in the absence of these, good surface soil, or even sand, ought to be freely used to compost with stable and yard manure. This is more important during the warm weather than at any other time. It is best to lay up the materials in compact rectangular heaps, having drainage secured under the whole bottom. The hog pens should be well supplied with weeds and green vegetable matters of all kinds, which they rapidly convert into manure. It is the saying of an old farmer: "Anything that grows in the summer will rot in the winter." This may not be so exactly true, but sufficiently well indicates the kind of material to put into hog pens.

**Animals.**—All kinds of animals do better for being well fed. Young stock grow much more rapidly for a little meal; oil-cake porridge is grand feed for hogs, and they need but little to keep them well growing. Bees ought to get grain in addition to the best grass; they do much better for it, and it costs less to fit them for market. Be sure that there is no lack of water, and it is best to keep salt where all the stock can always get at it.

**Weeds.**—Maintain constant warfare; cut those in blossom, whenever seen, and throw them into the hog pen. Any that go to seed should be burned.

**Irrigation.**—This subject is constantly exciting more interest. It is especially valuable for the production of grass, though its application is by no means limited to forage plants. The great value of the hay crop naturally leads us to wish to double it. Whenever an opportunity occurs, turn a gentle stream of water upon fresh-mown grass land, and so distribute it that it shall trickle over as wide a surface as possible. Let it stay on a day or two at a time, and report the result.

**Drainage.**—The importance of drainage is only imperfectly understood. It is the best agency we can employ as a protection against protracted drouths. Those especially interested should read *Draining for Profit*, or that epitome of the subject in the *American Agricultural Annual for 1887*—*American Agriculturist*.

## A Jewel.

A young man of Nuremberg, who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, a friend of his, to recommend him to a family, where he was a daily visitor, and where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer agreed; but the father of the lady, who loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had. The next time he saw his young friend he asked him if he had any property at all. "No," replied he. "Well," said the lawyer, "would you suffer any to cut off your nose, if he would give you \$20,000 for it?" "No, not for the world," replied the young man. "This well," replied the lawyer; "I had a reason for asking." The next time he saw the girl's father, he said, "I have inquired about this young man's circumstances. He has, indeed, no ready money; but he has a piece of property for which, to my certain knowledge, he has been offered \$20,000 in cash." This induced the old man to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place; though it is said that, in the sequel, he often shook his head when he thought of the jewel.

## Proverbs of Josh Billings.

It strains a man's philosophy the worst kind to laugh when he gets beat.

All of us complain of the shortness of life and yet we all waste more time than we use.

Don't mistake arrogance for wisdom; many people have thought they were wise when they were only windy.

The man who can't get ahead without pulling others back is a very limited kuss.

The principal difference between a luxury and a necessity is the price.

Whenever the soul is in grief it is taking root.

After a man has ridden fast onst he never wants to go slow again.

Those families who are really first-class are never afraid of being cheated out of their respectability, while the cod-fish families are always nervous lest they might.

It won't do to stir up a man when he is thinking, any more than it will a pan of milk when the cream is rising.

"The worst enemy that a man can have is flattery; it is worse than abuse; it is better to be knocked down by a foe than to be blown up sideways with the quill of a windy friend."

## VARIETIES.

Mr. Wier, of England, invented steel-pens in 1803.

William A. Acton's wealth is put at from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

In introducing a lady and gentleman, the lady's name should be spoken first.

Charles Dickens commenced writing for the press when he was about twenty years old. We are too apt to mistake the echology of our own vanity for the admiration and applause of the world.

Deal with caution, but act with decision; and yield with gracefulness, or oppose with firmness.

A Liverpool lately 800 square yards of land in Church street sold for £37,700, or £180,000 per acre.

We often censure the conduct of others, when, under the same circumstances, we might not have acted half so well.

To be unkind or rude to others, and yet expect to be treated by them with courtesy and affection, is as selfish as it is absurd.

A Canadian lynx, measuring two feet in height and about two feet six inches in length, was shot near Lewiston, Champaign county, last week.

In offering your arm to a lady, you should give the left arm, except in the street, where the lady always takes the inside of the sidewalk, and in a hall-room.

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise councillor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

The blindness of the understanding is as much to be pitied as the blindness of the eyes; and it is neither laughable nor criminal for a man to lose his way in either case.

Some sensible chap says truly, that a person who tries to raise himself by scandalizing others, might just as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and undertake to wheel himself.

Two twin sisters, in France, both married and living at a long distance from each other, lately died on the same day, and about at the same hour, at the age of one hundred years.

A timer, pursued by an officer, attempted to hide in a block of unfinished buildings in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, but falling through a trap-door from the fourth story to the cellar, he was killed.

St. Peter's Church, at Rome, is the largest and grandest building now standing. It is 602 feet in length in the interior, and the dome, from the pavement to the top of the cross, is 430 feet.

Every man, no matter how lowly he may appear to himself, might still endeavour to produce something for the benefit or use of society; remembering, that an insect furnishes by its labour materials wherewith to form the regal robes of kings.

Last week a Portland gentleman going out of his house, stumbled over a dog in the entry, fell and broke his nose, then attempted to kick the dog, but missed him, kicked over a hat-stand put his ankle out of joint, and was laid up three months.

According to the opinion of the most competent judges, John Gutenberg is the first person who used movable metal types in the printing of books. His title to the invention is disputed, and claimed for John Faust, Peter Schoffer and Lawrence Koster.

A railway was first used in England in 1676, which carried coal from the mines in Northumberland to near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These rail cars were pulled by horses. The first railway on which cars were propelled by steam ran to the colliery of Killingworth, in Northumberland, and George Stephenson was the inventor of the railway steam engine. Passenger cars were first used in 1826.

**SUMMER DRINKS.**—The best summer beverage is cold water, ice-cold if you please; but by all means grasp the glass by the hand, take a swallow at a time, remove the glass from the lips for a few seconds, then take another swallow; in this way it will be found that the thirst will be thoroughly satisfied before half the water has been taken; whereas, if it had been swallowed continuously, the whole contents would not have satisfied the thirst.

On Monday night of last week, a lady living in Springfield, Pa., dreamed (so it is said) that a brother of hers had been killed in a saw-mill in which he was employed. She told the dream in the morning to the family and neighbors, saying there was something about it that made her feel uneasy; and in the afternoon she received a telegram to attend her brother's funeral, who had, in fact, been killed as she had dreamed.

NEVER do anything that can denote an angry mind; for although everybody is born with a certain degree of passion, and from untoward circumstances will sometimes feel its operation, and be what they call "out of humour," yet a sensible man or woman will never allow it to be discovered. Check and restrain it; never make any determination until you find it has entirely subsided; and always avoid saying anything that you may wish unsaid.

The great bell of Moscow (called also "The Kremlin") is the largest bell ever cast. It weighs 443,772 lbs.; it is 19 feet high, and measures around its margin 63 feet 11 inches. The value of metal in this bell is estimated to amount to over \$300,000. Clarke, in his book of travels, says: "The history of its fall is a fable, and as writers continue to copy each other, the story continues to be propagated. The fact is, the bell remains where it was originally cast; it was never suspended. The Russians might as well attempt to suspend a line-of-battle ship, with all its guns and stores." In 1857 the Czar Nicholas caused the great bell to be taken out of the pit in which it lay, and to be placed upon a granite pedestal.

**LIBERTY TO SPEAK OUT.**—Mr. Spurgeon, at the Congregational Breakfast, gave vent to the following: "If I have a man's friendship, I will only have it on the terms that he will allow me every now and then to cudgel him, on the understanding that he should also be at liberty to cudgel me. I believe these are times in which we must all speak out what we believe, and of course we have all our own ways of speaking it. It must not be said: 'You shall be silent on that point, and not speak upon the other'; but, 'You shall speak each one of you just as you please, and if some one of you is a little ill-mannered, and cannot speak as well as others, yet you shall be borne with and pitied, but you shall afterwards still be forgiven.'"

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